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N. E. FARMER.

RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURE.

The subjoined extracts from Dr Jackson's Report on the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island, will we think be read with interest and profit.

Report of the Farm of Hon. Job Durfee, Tiverton.

Farm consists of—ploughed land, 22 acres; grazing 47, mowing 46, orchard 4, wood 30, peat and unreclaimed swamp 10. Total, 159 acres.—Value of land per acre, $100. Soil, generally stiff loam.

Crops.—Indian corn 400 bushels—40 bushels per acre; manured with ten large ox loads of fish compost and barn yard manure. Wheat 14 bushels—20 bushels to the acre, blasted; land manured with fish in 1838. Barley 50 bushels to the acre—injured by the fly. Oats 334 bushels—56 bushels to the acre; not manured the present year; the crop followed Indian corn. Mangel wurtzel 362 bushels—1086 bushels to the acre. Turnips 250 bushels, grown among corn. Hay 46 tons—one ton to the acre.

Stock.

Horses,	2,	raised 2,	valued at		$140
Oxen,	6,	do 4,	do		300
Cows,	8,	do 8,	do		240
Sheep,	100,	do 100,	do		200
Swine,	12,	do 12,	do		
Young stock,	12,	do 12,	do		130
Poultry,					50

Wood, 12 cords.

Produce.

Beef, butter, cheese, milk and wool not estimated. Wool, 3 pounds to the fleece.

Corn estimated,	$400
Wheat,	20
Oats,	133
Barley,	40
Potatoes,	70
Turnips,	60
Beets,	70
Pumpkins,	15
Hay,	700

1*st Question.*—What agricultural experiments have you made? (See below for answer.)

2d. What is the results of your researches or observations concerning the use of *lime* as an amendment to soils, or as an ingredient in composts?

I have made no experiments with lime.

3d. Have you used *ashes*, live or spent, or hard coal ashes, as an amendment, and what is the results of your experience?

I have used spent ashes occasionally, to a limited extent, and as far as my observation extends, with favorable results.

4th. Have you made use of *peat* for manure, alone or in compost, and with what results?

I have used an imperfect peat, or rather swamp mud, with fish and turf. The compost made a manure much quicker and more active than any other that I have used, but I doubt whether it will carry a crop to maturity so steady as good stable manure. It does best in wet seasons.

5th. What is your opinion respecting the use of a compost made of 4 cords of peat, 2 cords of stable manure, and 4 casks of lime, well mixed, as a compost manure? Will you please to try it?

To this compost I would add sand, especially if to be used on a close, heavy soil. I have never tried this compost, but certainly think it highly worthy of a trial.

6th. What are the relative values of fish and stable manure?

Fish manure is more active and quicker than stable manure. Fish used alone, exhausts itself in three or four years, unless the crop be consumed on the ground. After being used on corn, it throws up a great crop of grain, (if grain follow,) but the new meadow is too frequently light. Its use should be continued on the new meadow. I cannot speak definitely of their relative values.

7th. Have you used rock weed, ribbon weed, and eel grass for manure, and with what results?

I have used rock weed, and eel grass, in composts of the barn-yard, &c., but never alone.

8th. Have you tried any experiments respecting the use of muscle or marsh mud, or of ground oyster shells, clam shells, or ground bones, as amendments to soils?

I have used broken clam shells, the remains of Indian feasts; I think with good effects, but cannot speak definitely. I am beginning the use of marsh mud, but am not as yet able to speak of results.

9th. What means do you use for the prevention of smut in wheat, and to what results do you arrive?

I have steeped my seed wheat in brine for 7 hours, and then limed it, to no effect. I have steeped it for 16 or 18 hours, and then rolled it in ashes, with apparently some beneficial result, but have found no effectual remedy.

10th. What crops are the most profitable to raise on your farm?

Indian corn, oats, barley. (See remarks.)

11th. What is the value of your produce in market?

See the estimates I have put upon the several products.

12th. Do you save the liquid parts of your manure by any vat under your stalls or stables, and have you made any experiments as to the value of such manure? Please mention the results.

I must answer this question in the negative.

General Remarks.

In my estimate of the quantity of ploughed land, I include that sowed with grain. My estimate of mowing land includes only meadows.

In my estimate of the quantity of Indian corn raised, I include some raised in my orchard; in ascertaining the average to the acre, I take no note of the orchard land, for I am not able to ascertain what portion of it was planted, it having been planted with corn only where open to the sun. In fact, for this season, I doubt not that my estimate of this crop is large; but to estimate it at less would deceive. The average, even as it now stands in the return, is much below the common average. I was greatly disappointed in this crop the present year (1839.) I attribute my disappointment to the violence of two gales in August, particularly to the first, which, though less violent than the second, was most injurious, prostrating my corn, which was of an early kind, when just in the milk. My Dutton corn suffered severely; it was not half a crop. Worms also injured the crop severely. I speak now with reference to that part of the crop raised on a newly turned sward. We took from an acre of old ground, where corn was raised the preceding season, fifty bushels, and one hundred bushels of French turnips, besides pumpkins. This was the last planted, and seemed to have suffered least from the winds. I do not think highly of the Dutton corn; nor do I think it generally a judicious practice, in our foggy climate, to cut up corn and shock it.

Our wheat was, up to the period of forming the grain, very promising; it then suddenly shriveled. Was this caused by the honey dew? There was not half a crop.

Barley, years past, was our most valuable grain. It is now a very uncertain crop, owing to the ravages of an insect, the egg of which is deposited in the growing stalk.

The oat crop may appear large, compared with my other crops, but we have measured not only the product but the land, and the return is rather under than over the true amount. The quantity given is the quantity actually taken up. There could not be less than double the quantity usually sown shelled out before it was stacked, and thus entirely lost. From one lot consisting of about an acre and a quarter, we threshed out and measured ninetysix bushels. This was corn land last year, and was then fished at the rate of thirty barrels to the acre, in addition to the usual manuring.

Report of the Farm of Gideon Spencer.

Dr C. T. Jackson—Dear Sir—Your blank form of a farm report was put into my hands sometime since, but in consequence of my having been employed the last year in other business than attending to my farm, I cannot fill the report with accuracy. I will, however, give you a brief account of my procedure in farming for about thirty years. In 1808, I commenced farming on the farm I now own, and which was previously owned by my father. I took no pains to make manure, and as was the practice among my neighbors, I milked my cows in the pasture, and let my hogs run in the road.—The land was not then very much exhausted, and we could raise from 15 to 30 bushels of corn to the acre, without manure. This I found was wearing out my land; and in the year 1811, I commenced a new course. I yarded my cattle, carted loam into my cowyard, shut up my hogs, &c., and the next season I planted a larger field of corn than usual, and put the manure all in the hill, and this greatly

increased the crop of stalks, but not much that of corn. I found this would not do, and as I had not manure to spread on a large field in one year, I came to the conclusion to manure a small one; and I carted on and spread twentyfive loads on one half an acre—on another three acres I put on nine; *and I raised as much corn on the half acre as I did on the other three acres.* I soon afterwards joined the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and heard an excellent address delivered to the said society, by the Hon. Tristam Burgess, from which I received much instruction. My neighbors soon termed me "the book farmer," said that I was following up book recommendations, putting all my manure on to one small lot, and that I should soon have no farm to manage; I nevertheless persevered, and put 50 tons per acre on my corn land, and 15 tons per acre on my meadows, when I laid them down to grass, until I had 12 acres prepared in that way; since which, I have received two premiums from the said agricultural society; one for 102 bushels of corn raised on one acre, and one for a large crop of potatoes. Previous to making the improvement I cut but five tons of hay on my farm, and I now, and have for the last twelve years cut upwards of thirty tons of English hay yearly. A few years since I cleared up and underdrained a cold wet swamp of several acres, which until then had been considered of little or no value. It now produces yearly two tons to the acre. The last season I cut on another lot of one acre, over three tons, and the hay for one year sold in market would pay the whole expense of labor on the same. I believe I am on the road to still further improvement, and am waiting with some impatience for your report of the state survey, and as I am informed by one of the state committee of this survey, that the agricultural part of the survey thus far, can be considered no more than introductory, I presume our legislature will have it completed two or three years hence, when I hope to give you a more detailed account.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
GIDEON SPENCER.

Warwick, April 4, 1840.

Report of the Farm of Joseph Childs, Portsmouth.

Farm consists of ploughed land 21 acres; pasture 6; mowing 16 1-2; orchard 2 1-2; total 46 acres.

Crops.

Indian corn,	300	bushels on	9 1-2 acres.
Rye,	32	"	2 1-2 "
Peas, sold green,	100	"	1-2 "
Potatoes,	800	"	4 "
Onions, 24000 bunches,	1440	"	2 1-2 "
Mangel wurtzel,	200	"	3-4 "
French turnips,	200	"	1-4 "
Hay,	25	tons	16 1-2 "
Onion seed,	80	lbs.	1-4 "

Other Produce.

Apples, 75 bushels.	2000 lbs. beef.
Pumpkins, 6 tons.	2000 lbs. pork.
Cabbages, 200 heads.	300 lbs. butter.
Isabella grapes, 5 bush.	

Stock, gross value, $385; viz: 2 horses, 2 oxen, 5 cows, 12 hogs, and 40 domestic fowls.

The cost per acre for the cultivation of each crop, I have no means of ascertaining. I use about 350 large ox-cart loads of manure per year, made from fish, sand, sea weed, green weeds, and the barn yard and hog pens. For two years past I have put into the compost ten casks of lime, which I think has proved decidedly advantageous. I also spread upon the land from 200 to 300 barrels of fish, and 300 bushels of spent ashes. The charges for labor in 1838, which I think will be the same this year, were $504, exclusive of the labor of myself and my wife, who do as much as can be expected from persons seventyone years of age.

Questions.—(See Judge Durfee's report.)

1st. I change my seeds often, and practice a careful rotation of crops with every thing except onions.

2d. Have used lime to some extent for two years and think it does well.

3d. I use 30 or 40 bushels spent ashes per acre, yearly, for onions and grain. They do best for dry land.

4th. Have no peat.

5th. [Not answered.]

6th. Have used fish for 20 years, and think 40 barrels spread on an acre, equal to eight cart loads of common manure.

7th. I use 30 to 40 loads of sea weed yearly, in the hog pens, mixed with sand, dirt, and all the green weeds I can collect. The compost is spread upon the onion and potato fields.

8th. I have not.

9th. I soak seed wheat two hours in strong brine, and mix lime with it while wet. This prevents smut, and assists the growth of the wheat.

10th. Onions are the most profitable crop at present: potatoes come next.

11th. This year, onions sold, delivered in New York, for 50 cents per bushel; rye $1 16; wheat $1 50; and potatoes 28 to 33 cents.

12th. My cattle are stalled in the winter. There is no floor to the stables, but they are provided with sufficient litter, sand, &c. to absorb all the liquid manure.

General Remarks.

I conceive there is a great deal of useful information to be obtained from the different agricultural journals. In our state, the land has generally been hard worn by constant cropping and light manuring. Much, however, may be done by every farmer, to restore fertility to his soils and increase their productiveness, if he will make good use of all his resources. Let him employ all hands every leisure moment in collecting weeds, leaves, and every article of which manure can be made, into compost heaps for spring use. Let him keep his crops carefully cleaned of weeds during summer, and after the early crops are got in, keep the weeds close, to prevent their going to seed, either by ploughing them in or removing them to his hog pens, and he may rest assured of a rich reward for his labor and care, in the increase of his crops.

(To be continued.)

Cure for sore backs or galls in horses.—Rub white lead in sweet oil until a good paint is made, and apply a coating of this to the injured place.—Milk will do where the oil is not to be had. It is one of the effective applications. Some for the same difficulty use a solution of vitriol in water, for a wash; but in most cases the white lead is to be preferred.—*Alb. Cult.*

Milk.—18 cows kept by Adam Antony, of North Providence, R. I., give 593 gallons of milk per year.

RECENT INTRODUCTION OF VALUABLE PLANTS AND GRAINS.

The most valuable plants and grains which now engage the industry and minister to the support of three-fourths of the world, are of comparatively recent introduction. Whilst the olive, the millet, and the silk, may be traced back to the ages of antiquity, the articles which now feed and clothe the inhabitants of the civilized world, have been more recently discovered by men of science, and brought into cultivation by the skilful agriculturist. A single generation has only passed away since a handful of rice, and a few seeds of cotton, were sown in Charleston, as a *curious*, and no doubt, regarded by many as an idle experiment. They are now such important staples, that they engage the commerce, and regulate, in a considerable degree, the monetary system of the world. The Irish potatoe which has been of the greatest consequence to mankind, was not known in Europe till the days of Raleigh, and found its way into England by a ship wrecked on the coast of Lancashire. During the many severe famines to which Great Britain has been subject, there is no exaggeration in asserting that the lives of millions of human beings have been preserved by this vegetable alone. It is but a little more than a century since the first coffee tree was brought to France, from which all of the trees in the West India islands have originated. The original sweet orange tree, from which all the varieties of that fine fruit in Europe and America have been derived, although a native of China, was shown but a few years ago at Lisbon. The writer of this article, has plucked fruit from the original tree, which produces the Sickle pear now cultivated both in Europe and America, as the finest variety of this fruit in the world. The tree, he believes is still growing in one of the meadows in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Nor is it in the power of any government, by its strictest enactments to prevent the dissemination of fruits, plants and seeds. If the ingenuity of man cannot accomplish it—the birds, the winds and the waves, will effect it. The cocoapalm is now growing on the sands of Florida the nut having been floated from Cuba by the waves of the sea. The sea grape, the shore plum, and more than a hundred other species of West India plants, not omitting the mahogony, have been carried thither either by the winds or the birds. The white headed pigeon is known to visit Cuba every day, whilst it is breeding along the Florida coast, and thus becomes a courier and a planter between the island and main. The severity of the laws of that exclusive and extraordinary people the Chinese could not prevent the productions of their soil from finding their way to other lands—nor could the rigor of the Dutch and the burning of their superfluous spice trees prevent the dispersion of their cherished aromatic plants. The tea shrub of China is now cultivated in Java by men smuggled from Japan, and also flourishes in the vicinity of Charleston—and the spice trees have found their way to the islands of the West Indies and of the Pacific Ocean.—*Southern Cabinet.*

A senseless, rich dressed dandy may be compared to a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.

He that spares when he is young, may spend when he is old.

From the New Haven Herald.

THE CANKER WORMS.

We did not notice the inquiry of the Boston Courier, addressed to us on the subject of the canker worm and grub, until yesterday, when we referred it to a friend conversant with the facts, who has handed us the following communication. Our own observation enables us to say that the remedy practised here has been partially successful, and will no doubt be productive of beneficial results. The process is still pursued for the preservation of our trees, with the substitution of sea weed instead of hay or straw, to fill up the interstice between the trough and the tree. The oil has no contact with the tree, and of course can produce no injury. We think it much more effectual than the course which we observed last summer on the Boston Mall.

Messrs Editors—Having paid some attention to the leaden troughs which have been placed around the elms of our city, I will endeavor, in a few words, to answer the inquiries of the Boston Courier respecting them.

Here, I believe, there is but one opinion on the subject. We are all, so far as I know, satisfied from an experience of one year, that they answer as completely as any thing can, the object to be arrived at. We know that thousands and tens of thousands of grubs were destroyed by them; and have a right to infer that not a single grub could have passed them alive, had every precaution been taken which might have been.

As long as the troughs are kept filled with oil, it is not possible for one grub to get over them, except by one of the following modes: sticks falling from the trees are liable to lodge on the troughs, and if they are large enough, may by their weight bear down the upper lid so as almost, if not entirely, to bring it in contact with the lower; or bits of paper, rags, &c. flying in the air, may get lodged in a similar manner; or if the straw or sea weed which is placed between the troughs and trees should be long enough, it may, and frequently does, fall over the troughs; or snow and ice may accumulate and remain on the north side of the trees after the grubs begin to ascend; or, finally, mischievous boys may, and often do, batter the troughs with stones, clubs, &c. In either of these cases a hedge is formed, which the grubs may avail themselves of. The oil may also be driven out by a high wind, or displaced by water getting into the troughs. By a little care and attention all these difficulties may be overcome. Hay was used last season as the filling between the troughs and trees, but it is now believed that sea weed is better; at any rate it has been generally used this season.

The oil in the troughs can in no way injure the trees, for it no where comes in contact with them.

— S.

☞We are glad to hear so good an account of the experiment, and we are in possession of no fact to weaken the force of the argument in its favor, so far as its success in *preventing the ascent of the grub is concerned.* But we are not quite certain, notwithstanding the positive assurance of both the editor of the Herald and his correspondent, that the oil can in no way injure the tree, "for it no where comes in contact with them." It is not a very easy matter to prevent such a contact, and S. has himself stated that the oil may be driven out of the troughs by a high wind, or be displaced by rain. In either case, it would be difficult we presume, to prevent its coming in contact with the tree. But as we have no disposition *now* to make an argument, we simply state the result of our own experience, and let the fact go for what it is worth.

In October last we employed the agent of Mr Dennis (the patentee of the leaden trough,) to place troughs on twelve trees—six apple and six plum—all vigorous and healthy and from four to six inches in diameter. Each trough was fastened to the tree by six nails, and the interstice between the tree and the trough filled with cotton. Great care was taken to replenish the oil in the troughs, whenever it was driven out by high wind or displaced by rain. Both these contingencies happened frequently, and of course the cotton became in the course of a short time completely saturated with oil, and consequently the oil not only came in contact with the bark of the tree, but found its way between the bark and the wood by means of the nails which secured the troughs. About the first of May, the bark just above and below the troughs was observed to be in a state of decay. One trough after another was removed, and the bark found so rotten that it could easily be removed with the finger. Several gentlemen have examined them, and among them Mr Dennis, the patentee. Mr Dennis thinks it was the *cotton* and *not the oil*, which has done the mischief, but all the rest are of a different opinion. Whether the trees will ever recover from this injury is yet uncertain: some of them we think will not. The wounds have been kept plastered over with clay, and in some instances the dead and rotten bark has been displaced by that which is young and healthy. One of the apple trees is now loaded with fruit, but nearly destitute of foliage.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE PLACE TO DIG A WELL.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—I saw in your paper an inquiry for the best mode of finding water, or rather a place to dig a well. I have had some information on the subject, but do not profess to be a very experienced hand at the business. The way I manage is, to choose a clear day, when there are no clouds to interfere with the eye; about one or two o'clock, I go out to the place I wish to look for water; I turn my back toward the sun, and look toward the sky, to examine the vapors that arise from the ground into the air, and if there is a vein of water near in that direction, there will appear a vapor to rise quick to a certain height, and then it will move off on a level, in the same way that the smoke will rise from a chimney over a very hot fire of coals, where there is no smoke, and will rise as high above the surface as the water is below the top of the earth. The facts are, that water must have vent, and the deeper in the earth the water lies, the harder the pressure and the higher it will rise. Now, as I have stated I am not a professed water witch, I would wish to hear from those of more experience, as there are many who do profess to know, and say that they can trace a vein of water not larger than a rye straw, that lies 60 ft. under ground, and tell the quality of the water. As to qualities of water, all I know is, that salt water gives a stronger cloud than fresh, and lime water gives a whiter cloud than pure soft water. Any information that can be given on the subject will be thankfully received.

W. STOWELL.

Washington's Opinion of Agriculture.—The following is an extract of a letter from General Washington to Sir Arthur Young, who was fond of agricultural pursuits:—

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these facts, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged to your labors to render respectable and advantageous an employment which is more congenial to the natural dispositions of mankind than any other."

Horn Distemper.—Spirits of turpentine rubbed in around the base or the horns, when the disease is in its incipient stages, will usually arrest its progress and effect a cure. If it has so far advanced as essentially to lower the temperature of the horns or horn, (for sometimes only one is attacked,) boring with a large nail gimlet on the under side of the horn, three or four inches from the head, will be necessary. If the horn is found very hollow at this place, another opening still nearer the head may be necessary. The horns must be kept open, that the matter may freely escape; and they should be thoroughly syringed or washed out, twice or three times a day. Salt and water or soap suds is good for this. Allowing the matter in the horn to escape, relieves the distress of the animal, checks the inflammation about the head, and unless delayed too long, effects a cure.—*Alb. Cult.*

Cure for Wounds—King of Oils.—This invaluable remedy for wounds in cattle or horses, particularly the latter, has lately been brought before the public by Silas Gaylord, of Skaneatles, and we have known some very surprising cures performed by it, in the case of severe wounds in horses. The following are the directions given for preparing the medicine:

1 ounce of green copperas,
2 " of white vitriol,
2 " of common salt,
2 " of linseed oil,
8 " of West India molasses.

Boil over a slow fire fifteen minutes, in a pint of urine; when almost cold, add one ounce of oil of vitriol and four ounces of spirits of turpentine. Apply it to the wound with a quill or feather, and the cure will be speedily effected.—*Ib.*

Making Bread.—A late French journal states that an important series of experiments is now going on in the city of Paris, by order of the government, and under the direction of a committee of bakers, to test the value of a new discovery in bread making, that promises the most important results. In the new mode of preparation the flour that formerly made 100 lbs. of bread, now yields from 120 to 125 lbs. The discovery consists in an improved mode of fermenting it, by which a greater quantity of water combines with the gluten, and the nutritious qualities are more fully developed. A loaf of the new bread is found to be equally nutritive with the old, and decidedly improved in flavor.—*Ib.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SEASON, CROPS, &c., IN MERRIMAC CO., N. H.

We commend to our readers the following interesting letter from Levi Bartlett, Esq. to the Rev. Mr Colman, which would have been responded to in his usual happy manner, had he been present to receive it. He has not yet returned from the west: his prolonged stay has been occasioned by severe sickness: the last accounts from him were that he was on his way home and his health improving, and we hope soon to see him.

In relation to the letter we would say, that if our readers are as well pleased with it as ourselves, they will ask Mr Bartlett to favor them with further results of his observations from time to time, and we think the farming interest would be much advanced if practical farmers generally would give us more of their experience and observations, for the mutual benefit of all. J. B.

—

Warner, N. H., Aug. 18th, 1840.

MY DEAR COLMAN—Knowing you take a deep interest in every thing relative to agriculture, and that that interest extends too, beyond the limits of your own *parish*, it affords me a pleasure to communicate to you the results of my observations in an excursion of several days of the past week, among the farming community in a part of Merrimac county, N. H.

From the middle of May to the first of August, this section has been visited with the most severe drought that perhaps ever occurred so early in the season, which has materially affected many kinds of crops, while others have pushed along with a growth wholly unexpected.

Oats, from want of rain, and the attack of whole legions of grasshoppers, will present "a beggarly account of empty" heads. By the way, 'tis just fourteen years since the last great "grasshopper year": have you any data to prove that fourteen years is the period of time when literally "the grasshopper shall be a burden"? It would be of great consequence if this fact could be ascertained, as I know of no crop that suffers from their ravages like the oat. Upon the years of their periodical returns (if they have such,) some other crop might be substituted for the oat.

Corn upon pine and other light and dry lands, up to first of July, never looked better or promised a fairer crop; but the extreme heat and want of rain caused it to *go back*: the spindle was dried so that the pollen was not matured, and although the corn now shows nearly its usual number of ears, they are very imperfect,—cobs without corn, or the kernels "few and far between"; but upon the stiffer and hardwood soils, perhaps the prospect for an abundant crop never was greater. Better ploughs, more manure, care in selecting the right kind of seed, and more thorough cultivation, has greatly increased the amount of corn per acre within a few years.

I have particularly examined many fields of corn that will give from 60 to 80 bushels per acre and upwards. I saw several kinds of corn, but taking all things into view, I must give the preference to the "Brown corn," introduced to the notice of the public by Gov. Hill.

From the high reputation the Black Sea wheat has obtained for a few years past, there was scarcely any other kind sown: of perhaps more than 150 pieces I saw, it was all of this kind, except one which was the Tea wheat. But from the late sowing to avoid the weevil, and want of rain, much of it did not come up, and it did not tiller or branch out; of course it was very thin, and owing to the wet season of '39 and too great neglect among farmers, to prevent the weeds from *seeding* in their hoed crops, almost every field of wheat was overrun with weeds, and many of them so much so that they are worth more for fodder for beasts than for bread for man. I believe you have as great a horror for weeds in hoed crops, as old '*Sootie*' has for holy water: if so, I wish you would give your readers 'line upon line' till you shall make them all do as I did last year, hoe their corn five times, if nothing short will eradicate the weeds.—We did not find a field of wheat that was entitled to scarcely a fourth premium. I sowed upon one acre on the 12th of May, two bushels of Italian wheat, strictly upon Mr Phinney's system; and I have not seen a piece of wheat that can in any way be compared to it—much of it standing measured 4 1-2 feet, and it gave over 300 large sheaves: it lodged some and suffered by the rust, but it would be called a prime piece of wheat even in a good year.

There is a great abundance of clover and other grasses that have lived through the drought, even upon the tops of two dry hillocks in the piece, to warrant a heavy crop of hay next season; while many of my neighbors who have pursued the old course, with precisely the same kind of land, are now ploughing in their stubble and again sowing grass seed.

Will you be so good as to name this to our mutual friend Phinney, when you see him, and say to him how deeply I feel obliged for the important agricultural information he has so kindly imparted to me.

The early planted potatoes on dry land will but little more than return the seed—but later, and on heavier ground, will give a tolerable crop; but as a whole they will be very light.

I planted four quarts of the English Horse bean, imported by Mr Webster; but they could not stand a broiling sun that carried the mercury up to 130°: they will with me prove a total failure. The several kinds of turnips he introduced will be of incalculable benefit to the country: from the appearance of mine now, I think they will give a greater yield than the ruta baga, but may not prove so good for late keeping. I used some of his barley and oats, and think them a great acquisition, although I got them on too dry a piece of ground.

I traversed the farm and grounds of Gov. Hill, who by the way is the most industrious and hard working man we have in the Granite State. Only think how many irons he has in the fire at the present time;—Receiver General of all Uncle Sam's revenue for New England—a great farm and farmer—editor of the Monthly Visitor and a large weekly political paper—and god-father to one of the great political parties of New Hampshire.—There is no danger of such a man's rusting out. He has made great improvements upon his farm and is now reaping large crops: he has upon his grounds a large and well cultivated market garden.

It is truly gratifying to every lover of our own dear New England, to witness the improvements going forward among our farming community. The well finished and furnished farm houses, the capacious and solid built barns and out houses, well fenced and neatly cultivated fields, neat and clean kept gardens with almost every variety of esculents and many ornamented with flowers and small fruits, to say nothing of good apples, pears, plums, &c.; handsomely furnished parlors and good collections of minerals, shells, specimens in geology and other interesting curiosities, &c.; and tables laden with useful books and standard periodicals—all goes to prove too that there is a moral and intellectual improvement going forward among the rising generation. The leisure time that used to be spent by the young of by-gone days in 'playing button and blind-man's-buff,' or 'tripping the feet to the music of the violin,' is now scarcely known to the youth of the present time, only as things of other days, like high heeled shoes and hooped petticoats.

I intended to have said something to you in respect to the 'editorials' in the last three or four numbers of the N. E. Farmer, but have only room to respond a hearty amen, for '*them 's my sentiments exactly.*'

Yours, truly,

LEVI BARTLETT.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

—

MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.

(From the papers of the late Joseph Cooper, Esq.)

Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which is, in my opinion, the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better.

One of the first is the gathering of apples when wet; the next, to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass; then grind, and for want of a trough or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, put the pomace on the press as fast as ground, then make so large a cheese as to take so long a time to complete and press off, that fermentation will come on in the cheese before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after the fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese if made therewith. When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, don't wonder at the effect of a *combination* of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have very often exported cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method. I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once, when the weather is warm; grind them late in the evening, spreading the pomace over the trough to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber color; then early in the morning press it off: the longer a cheese lays before pressing off, the better, provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing off is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance: take a tart apple and bruise one side, and let it lay till brown, then taste the juice of each side, and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though a tart apple. So, if sweet and sour apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart, but if let lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take grea'

care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not let them stand with a remnant or lees to make them sour, must or stink. When my casks are filled, I place them in the shade, and exposed to the northern air — When fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the berry bung; when it discharges a clear white froth, put in the bung stack, or bore a hole and put a spile in it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually; and when it has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather, and rack it off into clean casks; to effect which, when I have drawn the cider out of a cask in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cool water, then put into a hogshead two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water; work it well to scour off the yeast or scum and sediment which always adheres to the casks in which the cider ferments; and if not scoured off as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, and bring on fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring, rinse as before. I find benefit in burning a brimstone match in the cask, suspended by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of cider; the best method for which process is, to have a long tapering bung, with a large wire drove in the small end with a hook for the match, which for a hogshead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stands a week or more after racking, previous to its being put into the cellar, rack it again and rinse the casks, but not with gravel, and put it immediately into the cellar. The late made I put in the cellar immediately after or before the first racking, agreeable to circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather, I rack in clear cool weather, the latter part of February or March. It is best to keep the cask full and bunged tight as possible.

To refine cider for exportation or bottling, take of Russia isinglass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick it into fine shreds, put it in a clean earthern pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, stir and beat it with a stick split in four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it has got thick add a pint of good sound cider, set the pot in a place the most safe and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftener the better, if fifty times a day; in two of three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for refining, add of it to the isinglass prepared as above, stirring it well till fit for straining, which do through a linen cloth; then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and set it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for some days. If it is not sufficiently fine in ten days, rack it off and repeat the fining as before; but it is best to rack it, fine or not, in ten or twelve days, lest the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed previous to the apple trees being in bloom; but I have succeeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather. I have likewise had good success in putting the fining in the cider direct from the press, and set in casks with one head out, taps put in and set in a cool place properly fixed for drawing, and covered; when the fermentation subsides and the scum begins to crack, take it off carefully with a skimmer, then draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of winter, proceed as before directed.

The settlings of cider spirits, reduced with water cider, being put into cider in proportion of from two to three gallons to a hogshead, answered the purpose of fining full as well as the isinglass.

JOSEPH COOPER.

2nd mo., 1803.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FOWLER, SPARE THAT BIRD!

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker:—I know of few things more calculated to disturb the equanimity of mind, and ruffle the feelings of a humane man, one who lives among animals and birds, and feels as if they were all personal friends, than to see a shock-headed, straddling thing, calling itself a man, with rusty musket or rifle, creeping about our highways, woodlands or orchards, and popping away at the harmless little creatures that give to the landscape half its charms, and to the eye and the ear half their pleasures.

I know these men cannot look upon birds as I do, or they would not have to be guilty of homicide to know what the sensations of a murderer are, when they wantonly destroy these creatures of the air. I plead not for the hawk or the crow; but for the beautiful songsters that greet the morn with a hymn, flutter over and through our meadows and orchards, and exhibit an instinctive happiness that would reconcile the most morbid misanthropist to life and its cares. I never hear the song sparrow, that with us is usually the first harbinger of spring, without a feeling of gladness that "the winter is over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds is come;" and this feeling is increased, as day after day, the blue bird, robin, tree sparrow, yellow bird, bob-a-link, brown thrush, oriole, and swallow, successively arrive, and enliven the woods and fields with their presence, and fill the air with their music.

Tell me not that birds have not memories; that when the mysterious instinct compels their migration from us, they never return to their loved haunts, or again build in the same grove, but go whither accident or chance may direct. Only a few days since, I was standing in the field, and suddenly I heard the far off twitters of the barn swallow, of which not one had yet appeared. Away up in the blue sky, I at last descried him, as he slowly and on weary wing descended from his long flight, and with a song that could not be mistaken but for one of joy that his journey was over, he resumed his accustomed place on the ridge of the barn. In a few minutes he was joined by his mate, and during the hour in which they were resting from their weary way, many were the congratulations that passed between them. On the spot where for years they have built their nest, and reared their young, they are now building, and their absence is like the absence of friends.

And what is the crime charged upon these beautiful birds, that they are doomed to death by every boy or man, who is disposed to show his powess in shedding their blood? Why they eat our cherries, or perhaps occasionally peck our trees or our sweet apples. This charge is true; but only a very small part are guilty, if guilt there is about it; and must all the acknowledged harmless species suffer for the act of one or two? Where is the man who can accuse the sparrow, yellow bird, blue bird, swallow, thrush, bob-a-link, lark, and a multitude of others, of preying on his crops or his fruits?—Yet these are sought after and destroyed with as much avidity and hot haste as the most predatory ones. The urchin or the ragamuffin raises his weapon, and the half-warbled song, remains unfinished forever. I have admitted the charge, but if true in its fullest extent, would it justify extermination? Is there no good deed performed—no services rendered to the gardener or the cultivator, which may be plead in extenuation or mitigation? I think there are many, and that the good they do, overbalances many fold, as a strict matter of profit or loss, the trifling injuries they produce. The robin, the cedar bird, and the wood-pecker, are the three of the small birds most destructive to fruit, but these are far from being useless. I this morning saw in my garden, a robin hopping along on the ground; soon I saw it seize a black grub or cut worm, and in a few moments another. Those two worms among my melons or cucumbers, would have done me more injury than a dozen robins in my cherry trees, and yet these two formed but a small part of the worms of various kinds this single bird would devour in a day. Of all birds, the cedar bird is to me, perhaps, the only one positively disagreeable; yet I owe to a flock of these birds, that made my orchard their home last year, many a bushel of beautiful apples, as they fed continually on the canker worm that at one time threatened the total destruction of some of my choicest fruit and trees. And the wood-pecker, while you think he is only amusing himself by hammering away on your trees, will, if you observe him closely, be seen ever and anon to thrust his long barbed tongue into a hole, and extract a grub that was perforating and destroying inch by inch your tree. Depend upon it, the wood-pecker will not hurt your trees, if there are about them no insects, or decayed wood, that requires excision.

Before you destroy a bird on your premises, or permit any one else to do it, be certain that you are not about to destroy one of your most faithful friends. Carefully weigh the good and evil they occasion against each other; think of the pleasure and instruction they afford: rise on one of our beautiful mornings before the sun, and hear from copse, and orchard, and grove, the thousand voices of joy and melody that are rising and mingling, and if you have a single feeling that belonged to man in paradise, it will not be necessary to repent to you—*Fowler, spare that bird!*

A Friend to Birds.

Painting.—Spirits of turpentine is in most cases used in mixture with paints, because it facilitates the drying rapidly. It decomposes and destroys the vitality of the oil: it should never be used when durability and lustre is required. I have been in the practice of painting my out buildings with pure oil, mixed without boiling, and am satisfied that it is more durable: the drying process is not so rapid, but the coat is harder and more adhesive, and less expensive.

S. W. Jewett.

Weybridge, Vt.

Powers of the Arab Horse.—Fraser, in his 'Tartar Journey,' relates as an undoubted fact, that an Arab horse travelled 520 miles in six days—rested three days, and then went over the same ground in five days.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.

BANKS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

No. I.

In the condition of the currency no class in the community have a more direct interest than the agricultural. We have been repeatedly charged with holding opinions on the subject of banks and credit of an heretical character. We shall therefore take the liberty of making some remarks on these subjects. These may go for what they are worth. We do not regard the opinions of an humble individual like ourselves, of much importance to any one; and, on a subject in a degree foreign from our general pursuits, we should be among the last to assume an oracular authority; but every man ought to have a reasonable concern for his own consistency; and if the soundness of his opinions is called in question by any one, he should be ready to maintain or renounce them. We shall allude to this subject without any party or political reference whatever. To do otherwise would be incompatible with the neutral character of the New England Farmer.

Banks are of various characters. The banks existing among us are those of discount and loan; and it is to these we shall refer. Capital is the surplus accumulation of labor. It consists of whatever we call property; and productive capital is that which in one form or another, or in any form may be applied to the increase of property or wealth; or as it is said, of what has value, whatever may conduce to the subsistence or comfort or improvement of human life and the human condition.

Capital is not in itself productive. It will not increase by any intrinsic principle of vitality or growth. A hundred dollars in gold or silver deposited in a man's chest, will remain a hundred dollars at the end of the year.—A farm or tract of land not cultivated will produce nothing. A ship lying at the wharves—or a factory, let its machinery be of the most perfect character, will give no return, unless the one is freighted and sent upon her destined voyage, and the machinery of the other is made to perform its proper office under the due and diligent application of skill, intelligence and labor, and the sufficient supply of the raw material. For all these purposes capital is indispensable. The means must be at hand to purchase the implements and to pay the labor of cultivating the land; to hire hands, and to furnish a cargo for the ship; and to employ laborers and superintendants, and to furnish the material for the manufactory.

The individuals in these cases, who have the skill and labor, and the good will to apply the skill and labor, have not always the capital which will enable them to do it to advantage. A single pair of hands in most cases can accomplish very little; and in many of the most important and useful arts of productive industry would be wholly impotent. Here comes in the necessity of capital; and in his case of course the necessity of credit, by which he would be enabled to procure the means of managing the concerns, and rendering the trade, the farm, the ship, or the factory productive.

To rely upon the credit of the individuals employed, and obtaining their labor with the condition of paying for it at the close of the operation, would be attended with innumerable inconveniences; and certainly is not practicable on any extensive scale. In general the laborers themselves could not be found to do it, as they require quick returns, that they may obtain the daily bread for their families. To rely upon the aid of insulated individuals for the means of conducting these concerns, is liable to many evils and disappointments; and though there are cases of small operation, in which it might be the most eligible mode, yet it would often result in disappointment; and expose one to extortion and oppression. Banks of loan and discount here furnish the remedy, and the identical means wanted.

The proper design of banks is to collect such capital as may have been accumulated in the community, for the purpose of loaning it in such sums as may be needed for the encouragement of honest trade, useful industry and the various productive arts of life. They offer this advantage to capitalists of small means, that they can place these small means, which perhaps they themselves are incapable of using with advantage and safety, where certainly they ought to be safe and make a fair return. These rills being turned into a common stream the mass is formed.

It is obvious that if the banks were allowed only to loan the exact amount which they receive at legal interest, nothing would remain for the payment of the necessary erections of buildings and vaults; and of the persons employed to keep the books and to manage the concerns of the institution. The State therefore, in the incorporation of a bank, allows it to loan not only to the full amount of its capital paid in, but likewise half as much more; so that a bank with one hundred thousand dollars capital may loan to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and it is from this source, from the anticipation of interest, when notes are discounted, and from the wear and tear of bills, which are consequently lost and never returned to the bank; and from the use of deposits which are made in the bank for a longer or a shorter time; and in some cases from the negotiation of exchanges with distant banks for which a small commission is charged, that the profits of a bank are derived and its expenses paid. These certainly are all honest sources of income; and of which the public have no right to complain, since they received much more than an equivalent in the pecuniary advantages of the institution. Now an institution of this character honestly managed, may be of signal advantage; and especially to a new community, where more than any thing else capital is wanting for the encouragement of labor and enterprise.

An industrious and honest young man, who has spent a long apprenticeship in acquiring a trade, finds himself when ready to enter upon business, perhaps without a dollar to purchase his tools and materials. Credit to him is indispensable. A tradesman, wishing to commence a business, which under a careful, frugal and attentive management, may yield a fair profit and furnish the honest means of success and wealth, is without the means of commencing it: to him credit is indispensable. A merchant's means are too limited for him to prosecute a foreign trade, for which he is well skilled, to advantage, without the aid of capital, which he can only procure upon credit. A manufacturer or an association of individuals, intelligent, skilful and enterprising, and disposed to engage largely in a useful and profitable manufacture, and to put many wheels and many hands in motion, cannot do this without a larger capital than their own funds will supply; they therefore require credit to pursue their operations to advantage.—That is they require capital which they do not possess, and which they can only obtain by borrowing, until their industry, or labor, or skill shall put them in a condition of returning it. Banks furnish these facilities. They furnish them to a much greater advantage than the same facilities could be obtained from individual capitalists; and these institutions among us, under proper management, have been of the greatest benefit. They have improved agriculture. They have expanded the wings of commerce. They have quickened trade and industry; and they have carried the manufacturing and mechanic arts among us to a perfection and extent which are justly the pride, and the foundation of the wealth of this busy hive in which we live—happy and privileged, though too often disdained New England. Banks are an essential part of the system of credit It used to be a proverb to say of a man, he is as sure as the bank; which meant that his promises and engagements might be relied upon with absolute confidence.

H. C.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 22, 1840.

The contributions of flowers by our friends were liberal, and some of the specimens very beautiful. We noticed among them some choice Asters and Balsams, from the garden of Mr Wm. Bacon, of Roxbury. Balsams by Mr Jones, of Brighton, and Mr S. R. Johnson, of Charlestown.

E. H. Derby, Esq., of Salem, presented some very superior specimens of Nemphœa odorata.

Dahlias, by Messrs Wilder, Stickney, Low, Goldermann, McIntire, Sprague, Barnes, Howe, Hovey & Co, Warren, A. H. Hovey, Jno. Hovey and S. Walker.—The specimens of Ne plus Ultra, by Col. Wilder and Mr Wm. Meller, were very fine. Mrs Bucknall, by Mr Barnes; Unique, by Mr Sprague; Striata formosissima, by Mr McIntire; Marquis of Lothian, by Mr Low, were extra specimens.

Bouquets, by Messrs W. Kenrick, Jno. Hovey, R. Howe, Hovey & Co. and S. Walker.

Eighteen varieties of Verbenas, Phlox Drummondii, Salvia Penorie, Eryssimum Peroffskyanum, Gladiolus floribandus and Dahlias – from Hovey & Co.

For the Committee,

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

☞ At a meeting of the Flower Committee it was voted—That the exhibition of the Dahlia for premium, shall take place at the rooms on Wednesday and Thursday, 23d and 24th of September. The flowers for premium must be in the stands before 10 o'clock. After the judges have awarded the prizes the room will be opened for exhibition with the names of the successful competitors attached.

S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The display of fruits this day was principally from S. Pond, Cambridgeport, who exhibited twenty-eight dishes of very fine pears and plums—among them we noticed two magnificent Bartlett pears, on one branch, taken from a tree the stock of which was only four years from the seed; and the branch the second year's growth from the insertion of the bud. Other specimens of the Bartlett were also very fine for the season; also Julenne, St. Ghislain and Cushing pears, and the following varieties of plums: Smith's Orleans and Duane's Purple—very large and handsome; Prince's Imperial Gage, Bingham, White Gage, and Bolmer's Washington.

By the President, Hon. E. Vose; very large specimens of the Large Red Sweeting apple, also the St Lawrence Apple, from scions presented by Mr Corse.

Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, of Bradford, exhibited beautiful specimens of a sweet apple. The scions, Mr Perry informed us, were taken from the original tree in Kingston, N. Y. Those presented were large and very

fair—color, a pale yellow, and of a fine sweet flavor, very tender and juicy.

From the garden of Mrs T. Bigelow, Medford—superior specimens of Rareripe Peaches, grown on the open wall:—among them was a yellow Rareripe, which measured ten inches in circumference.

By James Russell, Roxbury; Apples, without name.

By S. Walker—fine specimens of the Frank real d' Ete and Green Chisell Pears.

By S. R. Johnson, Charlestown—fine specimens as usual, of Bolmer's Washington and White Gage plums.

By J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Bingham plums.

From the garden of Mr William Greenough, Cambridge—ripe figs, from a tree grown in the open ground.

By A. D. Jones, Brighton—a large Cantelope melon.

For the Committee.

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

From John Hovey, Roxbury—a basket of tomatoes.

For the Committee,

RUFUS HOWE.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We wish to call the attention of our horticultural friends to a notice in this day's paper relative to the annual exhibition of the Mass. Horticultural Society, and hope every one will contribute to render the coming exhibition equal, if not superior, to any that has preceded it.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 24, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 490 Beef Cattle, 440 Stores, 4800 Sheep, and 920 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—First quality, $5 75 a $6 00. Second quality, $5 00 a $5 50. Third quality, $3 75 a $4 75.

Stores.—Sales were not brisk; purchasers are hardly willing to pay the cost of the cattle in the country. We noticed sales of Two Year Old at $14, $15, and $18; and Three Year Old, $24, $25, $27, and $29.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots $1 25, $1 33, $1 42, $1 50, $1 67, $1 88, $2 00, and $2 25.

Swine.—Dull. Lots to peddle at 3 1-2 a 3 3-4 for sows, and 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for barrows. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, weeks ending August 23.

August, 1840.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	17	52	78	66	S. E.
Tuesday,	18	60	82	70	S. E.
Wednesday,	19	59	82	74	S. E.
Thursday,	20	66	87	75	S. E.
Friday,	21	65	88	76	E
Saturday,	22	66	87	76	S. W.
Sunday,	23	69	89	74	S W.

Fair every day at 12 o'clock, and almost the whole of the week. Very dry and dusty till Sunday afternoon, when we had several showers and a powerful rain during the evening.

This has been the warmest week we have had this season except the one ending July 19.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 9th, 10th, and 11th September.

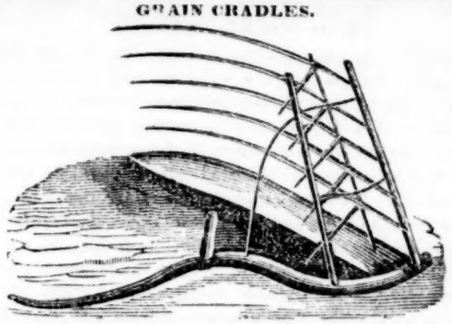
Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of the science of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on *Monday* and *Tuesday*, 7th and 8th of September, and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested.

By order, SAMUEL WALKER,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

Boston, August 26th, 1840.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superier manner and made of the best cast steel.

HYACINTHS.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of Double and Single Hyacinths of every color and shade. Also, Tulips of mixed sorts, Crown Imperials, and Lilies: they have also at their garden all the fine varieties of Pæonies, which will be furnished at one day's notice. Lilies and Pæonies, and Crown Imperials, should be planted in August or the first of September. We shall receive a great variety of Bulbous Roots, from Holland, in a few weeks, when notice will be given. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

BOY WANTS A SITUATION.

A smart active boy, about 16, wants a situation with a farmer where he can have an opportunity to learn the practice of agriculture, with whom he wishes to stay until of age. Inquire of JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

August 26.

PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

Brighton Nurseries and Gardens. For Sale

A large quantity of superior European and American Ornamental Trees, well calculated for public places, or private grounds, with Fruit Trees embracing a great variety of the most approved kinds and fine sizes. The trees, and all other productions can now be *selected* and *marked*, and will be forwarded to any place as soon as it will answer to remove the same.

Also, forty kinds of Strawberry Plants, of the most approved European and American varieties.

Orders may be forwarded via mail, addressed Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass., or left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Brighton, August 12.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturesr, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The subscribers offer for sale a few pair of full blooded Berkshire Hogs; also, pigs 7-8 blood, crossed with Mackay. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, or at their farm at Brighton. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 29.

CASES OF TOOLS.

Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Alum, American,		pound	5	5½
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			5 37	5 50
Pot, " " "			4 87	5 12
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 50	15 00
No. 1.		"		
prime,		"	11 00	11 50
Beeswax, white,		pound	35	40
yellow,		"	25	28
Bristles, American,		"	35	70
Butter, shipping,		"	10	11
dairy,		"	22	28
Candles, mould,		"	13	14
dipped,		"		
sperm,		"		37
Cheese, new milk,		pound	10	
Cider,		dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,		barrel	2 00	4 00
Bone Manure,		bushel		32
in casks,		"		37
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	45
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	1 75	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,		"	1 50	1 75
Haddock,		"	87	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,		barrel	11 00	11 25
No. 2,		"	9 00	9 25
No. 3,		"	4 12	4 37
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		"		
Salmon, No. 1,		"	15 00	16 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	5 37	5 50
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	5 62	5 75
Richmond canal,		"		5 50
Alexandria wharf,		"		
Rye,		"	3 00	3 25
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	3 12	3 25
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	62	65
southern flat, yellow,		"	57	58
white,		"	54	56
Rye, northern,		"	59	60
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	42	43
southern,		"	30	37
Grindstones, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough			18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished			28 00	30 00
Hams, northern,		pound	10	11
southern and western,		"		
Hay, best English, per ton,			15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,			10 50	
Hops, 1st quality,		pound		
2d quality,		"		
Lard, Boston,		"	11	12
southern,		"		11
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	26	28
do. country do.		"	23	26
Baltimore city tannage,		"	22	26
do. dry hides,		"	20	22
New York red, light,		"	19	20
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	21	22
Boston dry hides,		"	18	20
Lime, best sort,		cask	75	80
Molasses, New Orleans,		gallon	20	27
Sugar House,		"		
Oil, Sperm, Spring,		"	1 00	
Winter,		"	1 10	
Whale, refined,		"	40	45
Linseed, American,		"	65	70
Neat's Foot,		"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.				
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	16 00	16 50
clear,		"		16 00
Mess,		"	14 00	15 00
Prime,		"	12 50	13 50
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel		3 50
Red Top, southern,		"	70	80
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,		"	2 25	2 50
Flax,		"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,		pound	13	14
Southern Clover,		"		15
Soap, American, Brown,		"	5	7
" Castile,		"	12	13
Tallow, tried,		"	8½	9
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,		"	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.		"	40	
do. 1-2 do.		"	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,		"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	42	45
No. 1,		"	35	40
No. 2,		"	23	25
No. 3,		"	18	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.

With the exception of a very few specially designed to fill the learned professions—and these may for the most part be confined to those who are physically unable to get their living by hard work—all boys at the age of sixteen, having previously been well educated at school, should be put to some useful trade. No parent is faithful to his sons, or looks out well for their future prosperity, who suffers them to grow up without an early designation of the business they are to pursue, and an education specially adapted to qualify them for such business. He who enters upon manhood without a trade, as a farmer or mechanic, or without a profession, is but afloat on the uncertain sea of life, without any destination in view, and without rudder, compass, or any of the other means of a successful cruise. He is sent forth amidst society as a mere loafer, an injury and a pest.

It would even be well for boys intended as lawyers, doctors, ministers and merchants, to acquire a trade. Should they succeed in either of those professions, they would yet find meanwhile much convenience from knowing how to cultivate the earth or to use tools; but should they not succeed, a trade would be of vast importance to them as an ultimate and safe resort under the vicissitudes of fortune.

A good trade is a thousand dollars to a young man. It is worth more than money as an inheritance, for this may fail; that never will, if he be industrious.

ANECDOTE OF A GOOSE.

At the flour mills of Tubberaheena, near Clonmel, while in the possession of the late Mr Newbold, there was a goose, which by some accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, gander or goslings. Now it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife had set a number of duck eggs under a hen, which in due time were incubated, and of course the ducklings, as soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her maternity urging her to follow the brood, and her selfishness disposing her to keep on dry land. In the meanwhile, up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant, leave them to my care, she swam up and down with the ducklings, and when they were tired with their aquatic excursion she consigned them to the care of the hen. The next morning down came again the ducklings to the pond, and there was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the hen in her great flustration. On this occasion, we are not at all sure that the goose *invited* the hen, observing her maternal trouble—but it is a fact, that she being near the shore, the hen jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, and the goose and hen after them up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event: day after day the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the ducklings up and down, in perfect contentedness and good humor—numbers of people coming to witness the circumstance, which continued until the ducklings coming to days of discretion, required no longer the joint guardianship of the goose and the hen.—*Dublin Magazine.*

FROG FOUND IN COAL.

On Wednesday morning as two colliers, George Ross and James Gardner, were working in one of the rooms of the Old-Muirfield-pit, at Gargieston, they found a living frog embedded in the solid seam of coal, at least twelve fathoms beneath the surface of the earth. The niche in which it had lived was perfectly smooth inside, of the exact shape of the frog, and without a crack or crevice to give admittance to air. The hind legs of the animal are at least a third longer than usual, the fore legs shorter, the toes longer and harder, and its general color is of a bronze shade. It leaped briskly about the moment that it was excavated from its narrow cell. How many centuries it has been shut out from light and air and entombed in its dreary dormitory, it is impossible to say: certain it is, that although diminutive in form, and with great brilliancy of eye, it has a most antediluvian aspect. It inspires us with a kind of awe to be brought into contact with any living being that may have breathed the same air as Noah. If it had but the gift of speech, what a fund of "auld world stories" it would unfold.—*Kilmarnock Jour.*

A HINT TO THE GIRLS.

We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we have heard ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands.—Ladies, by some curious kind of hocus pocus, have got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show him how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a piano into fits, or murdering the king's French, may be good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that very small kind usually found in *very shallow* waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

TO NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS.

A well established Nursery and good Vegetable Garden, situated in the State of Massachusetts, near a market for vegetables, and where there is a good demand for trees, together with every convenience for a man with a family, will be let on accommodating terms to a good tenant for a term of years. Address a line stating name and reference (post paid) to J. P MERRILL, care of Messrs. Breck & Co. Seedsmen, Boston, previous to first of October.

August 12

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, July 15.

SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 17.

GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22.

URATE AND POUDRETTE.

An establishment for the manufacture of the Manures called Urate and Poudrette has been erected, at a considerable expense, in the State of New Jersey, near the city of New York; and an act of incorporation has been granted by the legislature of the State of New Jersey, by the name of "The Lodi Manufacturing Company," for purposes of agriculture, wherein it is provided, that 500 shares, a portion of the stock reserved for subscription by farmers and gardeners, within a limited time, shall be entitled to receive 50 bushels of Poudrette yearly for five years, viz. in 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, upon each share of $100, which is at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, for those years, and after that period to receive an equal dividend with the other stockholders.

The Manufactory has gone into operation according to law; a sufficient number of shares having been subscribed for that purpose, and capital paid in; and the first dividend has been regularly paid to the subscribers—the next dividend is payable in September. But the Company needs a larger moneyed capital than it now has, to carry it on to better advantage. Inquiries having been made whether all the stock had been taken, and the difficulty at the present time of obtaining funds, to a sufficient amount, from a few individuals, has induced a renewal of this notice to farmers and gardeners, and every other person who may have spare funds, (as every person is now permitted to subscribe,) that there is yet a considerable portion of the reserved stock, which, by law, is to receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in Poudrette, one half in May, and the other half in September, in the years 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, not yet subscribed for, and the books are now open to receive subscriptions for the same, by any person, whether gardener, farmer or otherwise, at the office of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 72 Cedar Street, in the city of New York. Terms for the reserved stock, $100 per share in cash; and for the other portion of the stock an instalment of $25 per share on subscribing, and the residue (being $75 per share) to be called in by instalments of $5 per share, after thirty days notice

These manures have been fairly tested and very generally approved of as being the cheapest and best manures, and more economically applied than any other known substance used for manure.

As the article can be furnished from the city of New York, only to a limited extent, (not more than sufficient to manure 35,000 acres annually,) it must follow, that in a few years it will necessarily be confined to the use of the stockholders alone.

It is important to agriculture, and the enterprise deserves the liberal support of every enlightened farmer. By order,

WILLIAM M. WILSON, *Secretary.*

At an election for Directors of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, held at Jersey City on the 6th day of July, 1840, the following persons were elected Directors of the Company, to hold their offices until the first Monday in October next, namely, Anthony Dey and Jacob C. Dey, of New York; J. D. Miller, Andrew S. Garr and Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.

Agust 12.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FROM HAWS'S STOCK.

The subscriber has on hand a few littres, from some of the largest and finest sows in the country, sired by Losing's and other imported boars. Also, the smaller class of Berkshire pigs, which are very beautiful animals, and delicious porkers. Either of the above stocks will be disposed of extremely low by applying to Z. STANDISH.

N. B. The pigs will be neatly caged and shipped at New York, without extra charge, if required. Unquestionable reference will be given for thorough breeding.

Albany, August 19. 4t

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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